

MI Proton Scrapping and Tevatron Luminosity

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Beam-Beam

- saw before: pbars affect proton lifetime
 - introduced “PBJ” to control final pbar beam size
- ratio intensity/emittance, and relative beam sizes affect tune distributions of both beams, hence potentially lifetimes as well
- needed to have a procedure for generating desirable initial conditions
- want reproducible final results (L_0 , lifetimes)

Luminosity

- Luminosity --
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{f_0 B N \bar{N}}{2\pi(\sigma^{*2} + \bar{\sigma}^{*2})} \cdot \mathcal{H}$$
- Beam-beam has traditionally limited the ratio of N/ϵ -- for 2 IR's: $2 \cdot \xi = 3r_0 \cdot N/\epsilon \approx 0.025$, or so
- Re-write Luminosity --
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{3f_0\gamma N(B\bar{N})}{\beta^*(\epsilon + \bar{\epsilon})} \cdot \mathcal{H}$$

 $(r_0 = \text{classical radius of proton})$

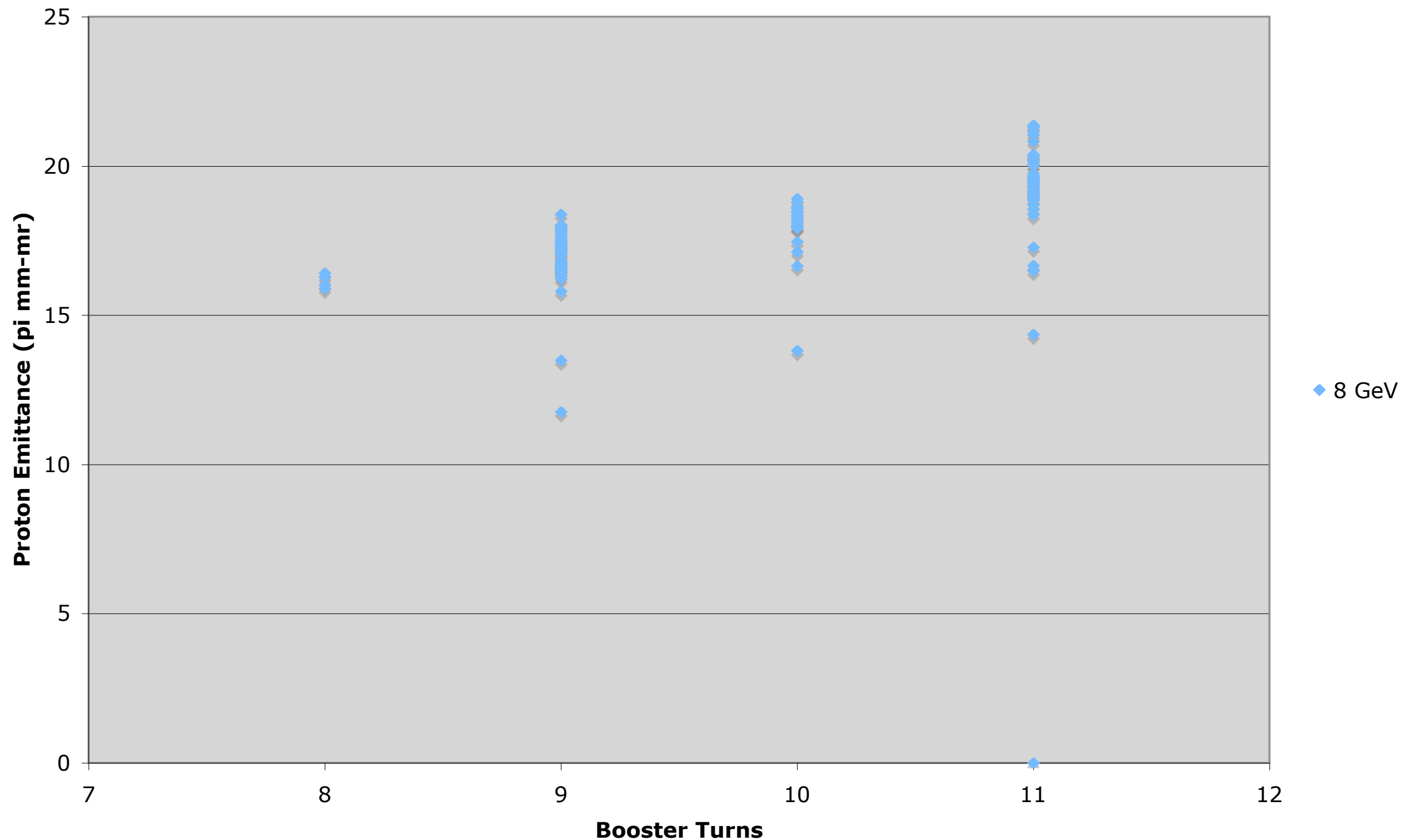
$$= \frac{f_0\gamma}{r_0\beta^*} \cdot \frac{2\xi(B\bar{N})}{(1 + \bar{\epsilon}/\epsilon)} \cdot \mathcal{H}$$
- So, keep $\bar{\epsilon}/\epsilon$ at an optimal value for b-b tune spread, push ξ to its limit; optimize initial pbar intensity for the given pbar accumulation rate

The upper curve

- $315 \mu\text{b}^{-1}/\text{sec}$ store (record)-- lots of pbars, but been there before; also had low p emittance
- observe wide swing in Booster emittance -- many best stores were w/ low Booster emittance
- when necessary to shoot from low stash size, how to optimize protons?
- all of above imply... “adjust” p emittance, to...
 - clean up tails, improve transfer efficiency, improve initial luminosity, and improve lifetimes

Booster Emittance

8 GeV Emittance vs. Booster Turns

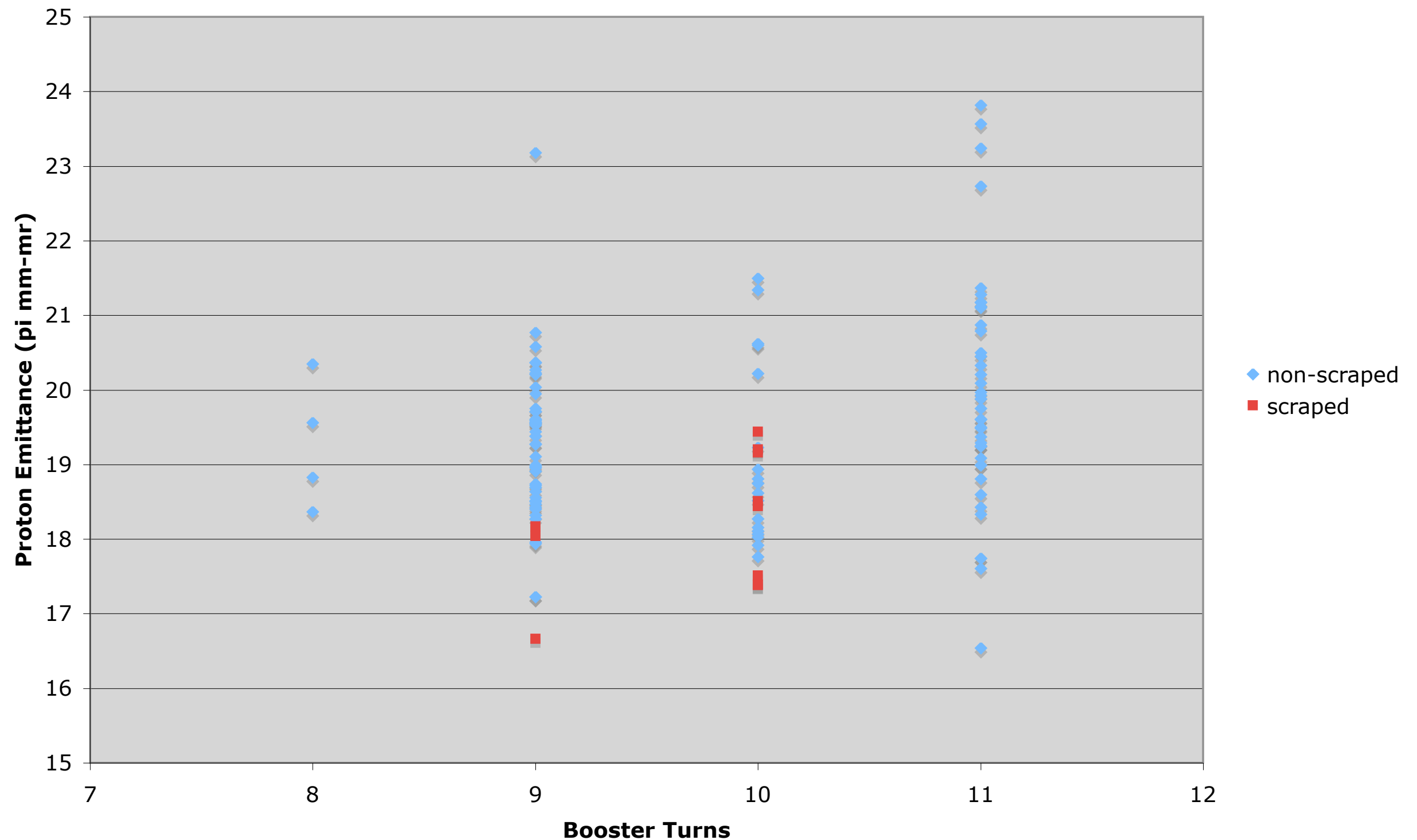


Beam Clean-up

- Combat changing initial conditions by cleaning up the beam in Main Injector at low energy
- inject few more (5-10%) particles than necessary, then scrape to desired emittance/intensity -- orbit bump at collimator in MI
 - try to make initial conditions reproducible
 - clean up tails, improve transfers/squeeze
- Naturally, still work on beam delivered from Booster; but procedure takes out the variations

Results at 980 GeV

Proton Emittance at Collision vs. Booster Turns

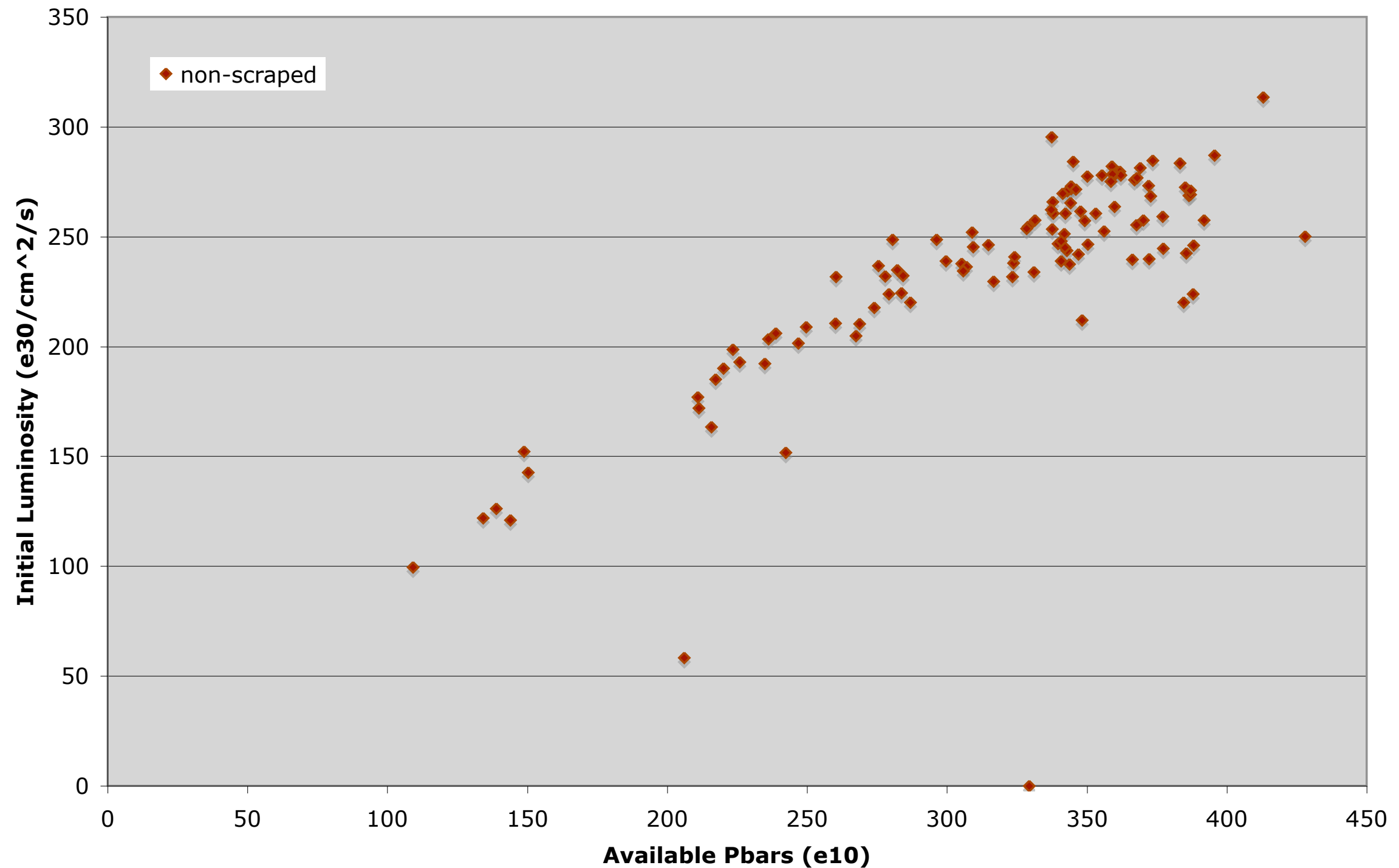


MI Beam Clean-up

- Use local orbit bump to move beam radially toward collimators in Main Injector to catch particles at edge of distribution
- compare w/ NuMI running...
 - ~1 shot/day: say remove 10% of $\sim 10^{13}$ protons, + tune-ups -- results in total loss $\lesssim 2 \times 10^{12}$ at 8 GeV
- For comparison, a NuMI cycle loses roughly this much every ~2 sec; collimation system is built to handle

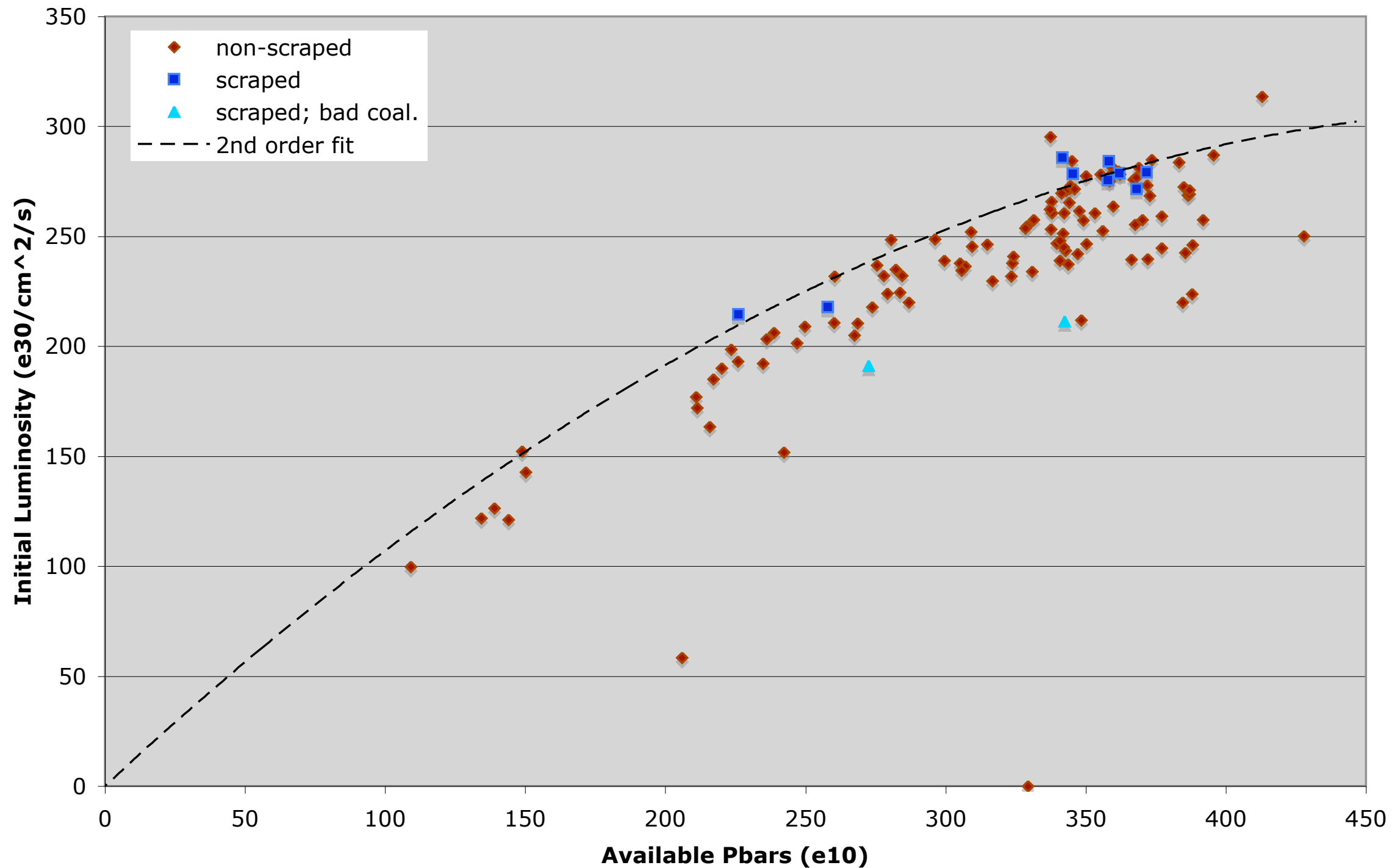
Historical Performance

**Initial Luminosity vs. Available Pbars
(last ~100 stores)**



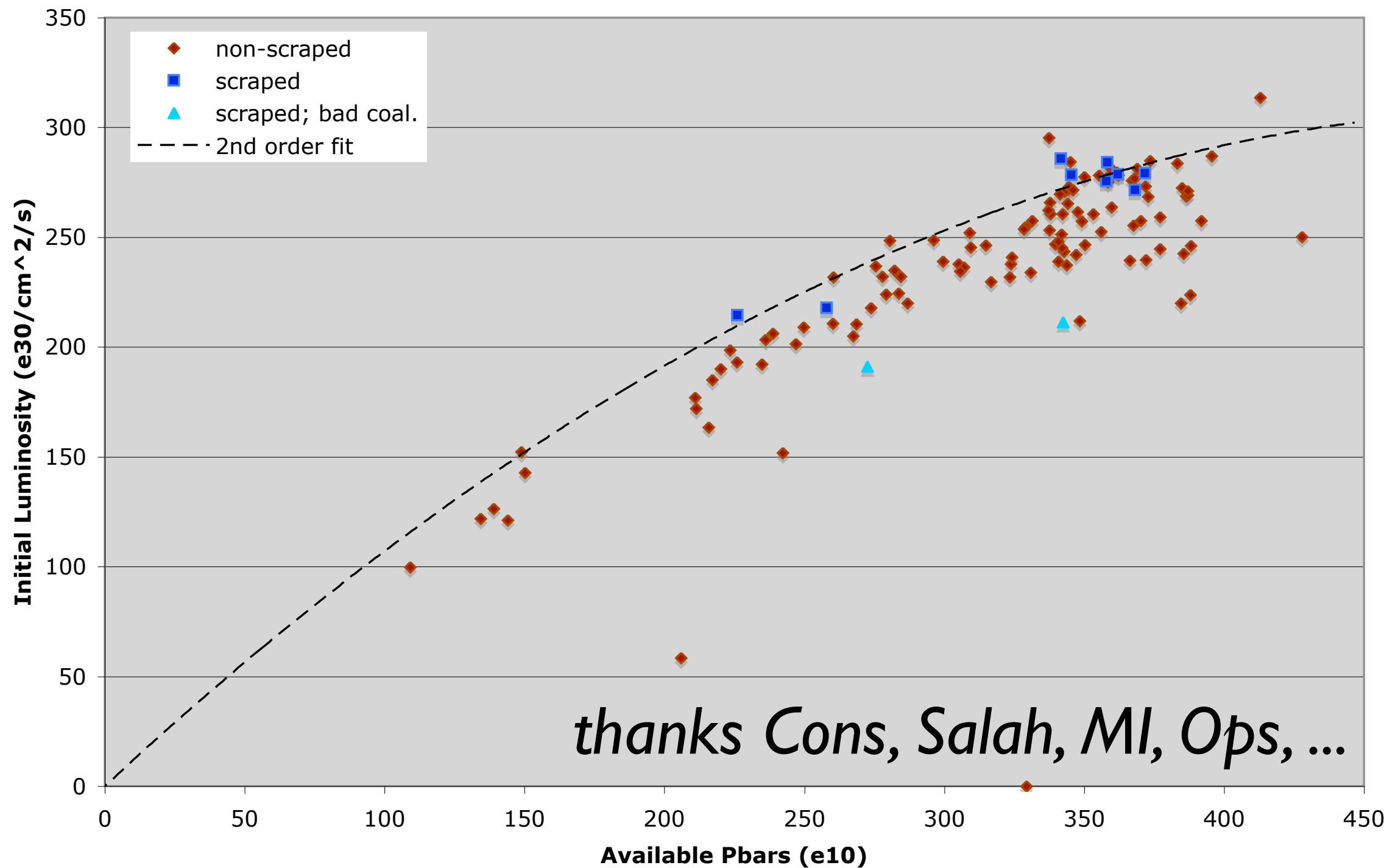
Recent Performance

Initial Luminosity vs. Available Pbars (last ~100 stores)



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Initial Luminosity vs. Available Pbars
(last ~100 stores)



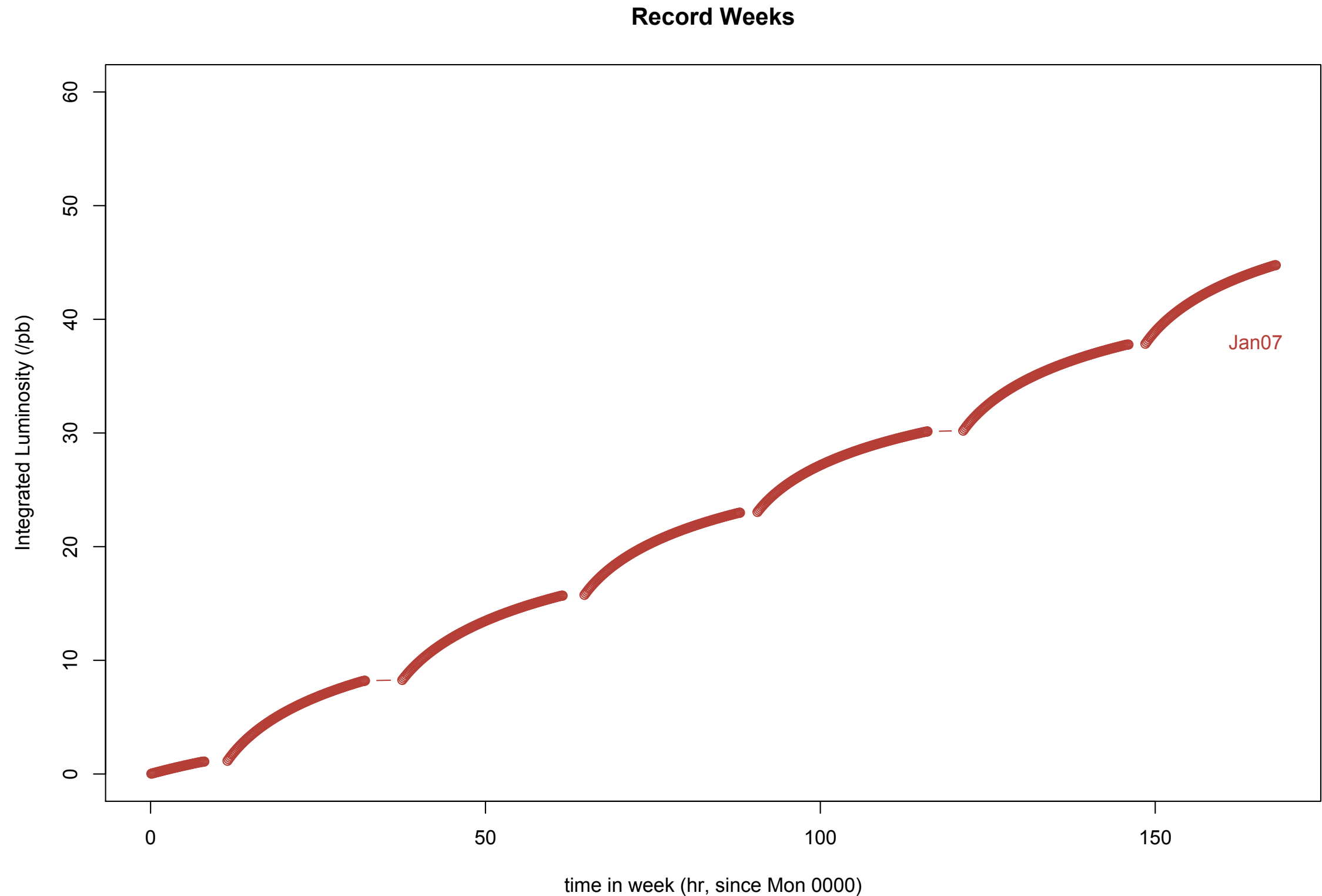
A Recipe

- First, make Reproducible Stores
- Inch up the *proton* N/eps toward its limit
 - use Booster Turns + MI scrape to generate
 - tailor *pbar* emittance (PBJ) to maintain good lifetimes
- Needs to be adiabatic process, to understand what's happening

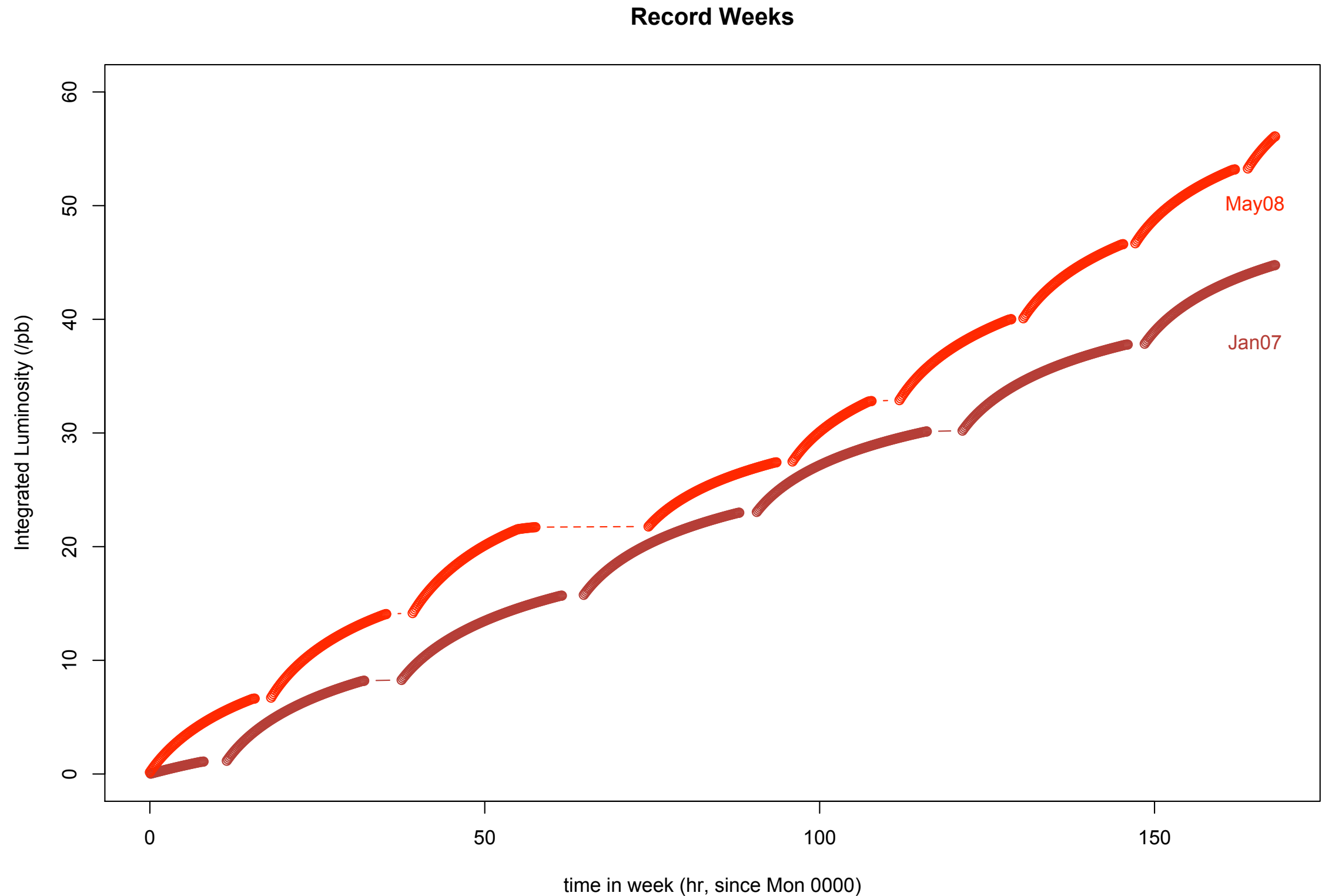
Integrate...

- Experiments notice a (good) difference with scraped stores -- less losses, earlier start times
- When all systems work well, initial luminosities are very reproducible -- past two weeks, ~ 10 “good” stores from $\sim 350 \times 10^{10}$ Recycler stashes --
 - $\langle L_0 \rangle = 282 \pm 5 \mu\text{b}^{-1}/\text{sec}$ ($< 2\%$ spread!)
- Continuing to stack well, faster turn-around times, and reproducible stores allow for shorter store times and higher integration per week

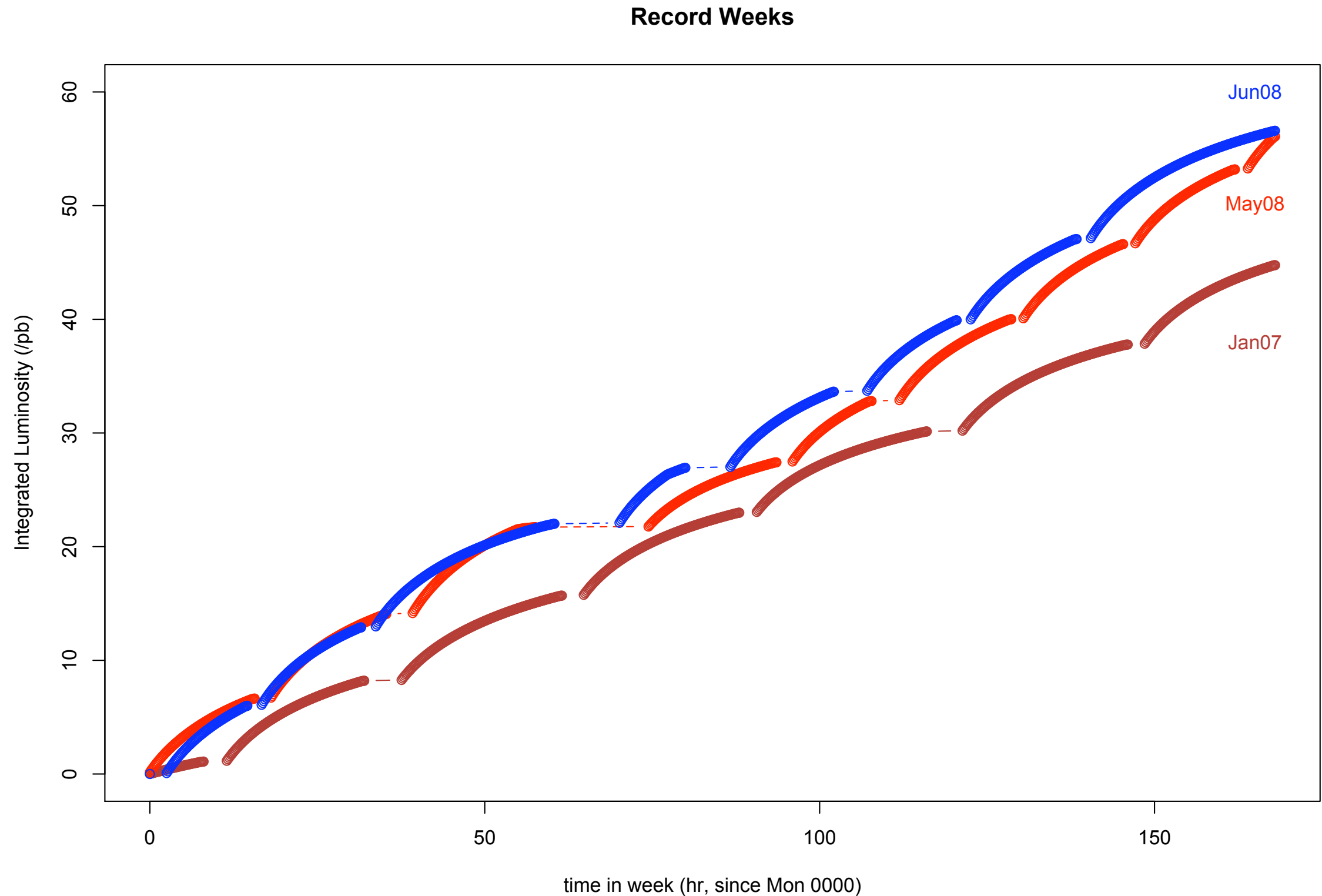
Record Weeks (Mon-Mon)



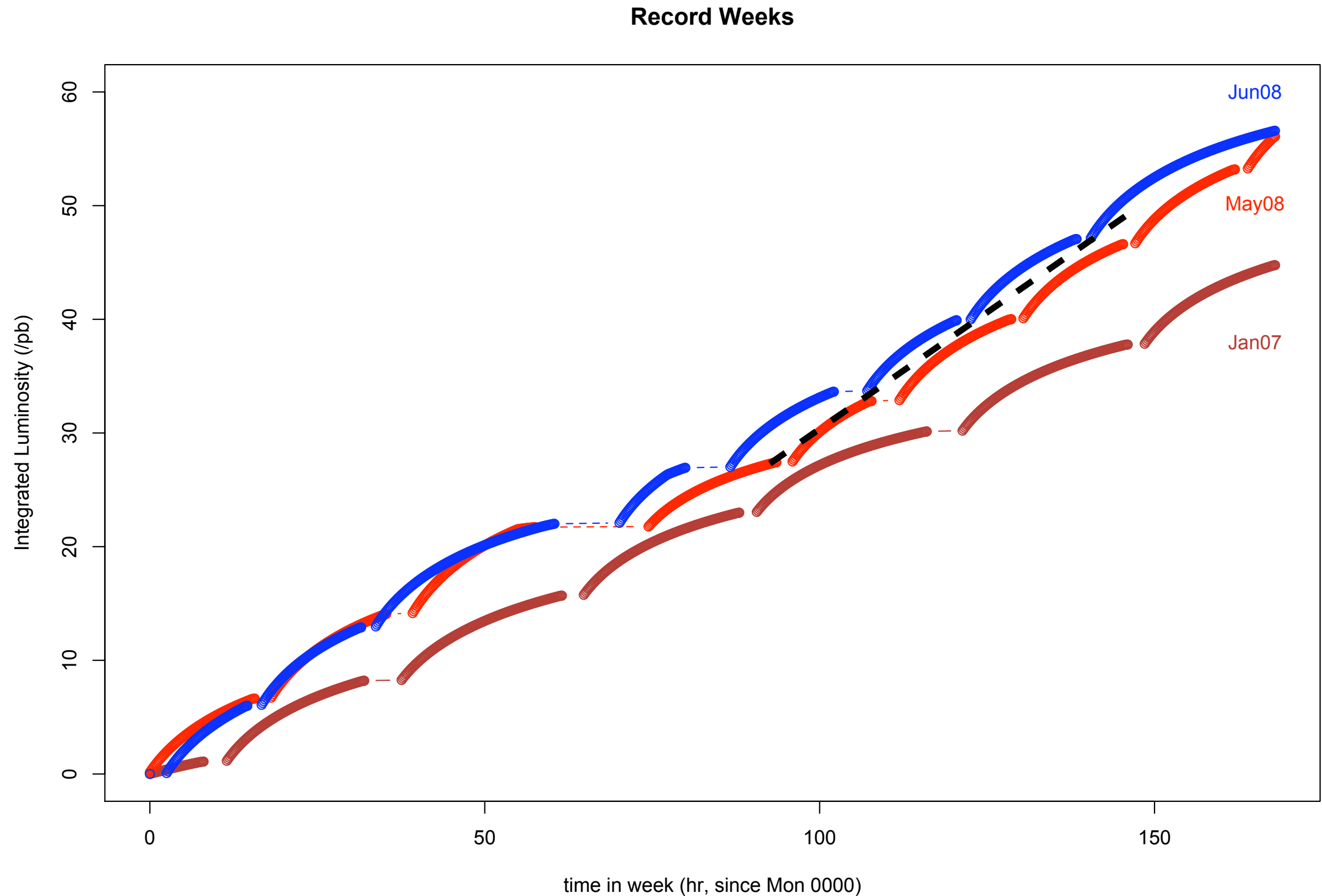
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